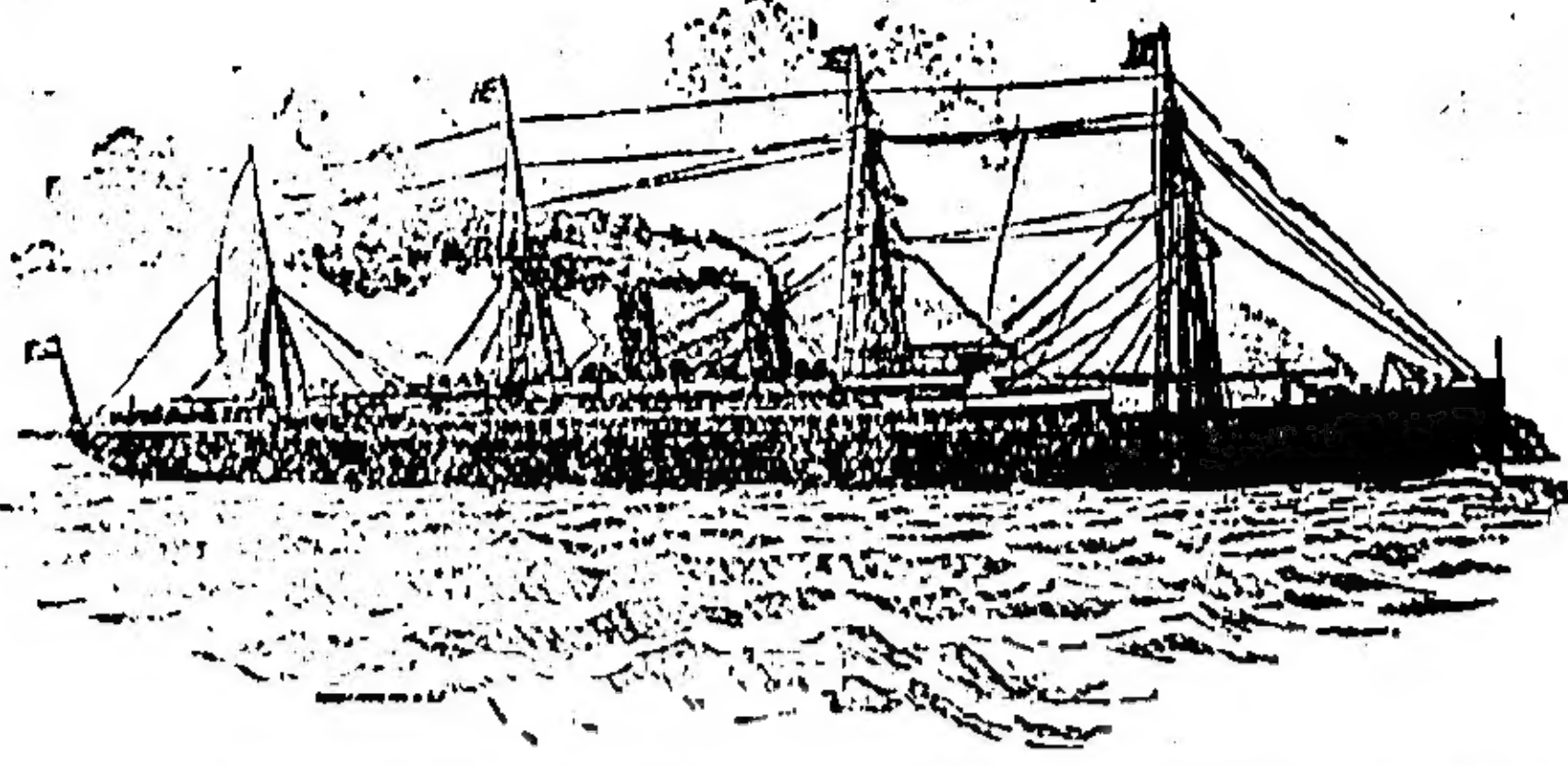


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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DORIC"	4,784 Gross Tons...	FRIDAY, 29th January, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 " "	SATURDAY, 13th February, at Noon.
"OPTIC"	4,352 " "	TUESDAY, 23rd February, at Noon.
"KOREA"	11,276 " "	THURSDAY, 10th March, at Noon.
"G. ELIAS"	4,205 " "	SATURDAY, 19th March, at Noon.
"CHINA"	5,060 " "	TUESDAY, 5th April, at Noon.

Re- and Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th, 1903; 10 days, 15 hours.

The U. S. Company's Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special First-class only to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are continued and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

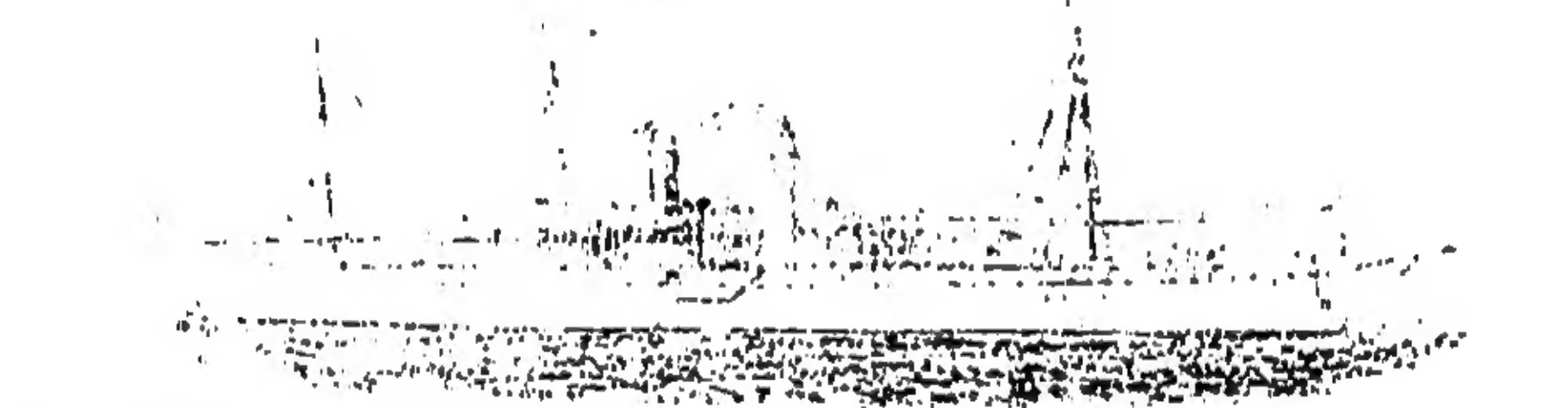
The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-looks throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific. Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

J. STUART THOMSON, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

EMPRESS Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 10 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"

"EMPERESS OF INDIA"

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"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"

"EMPERESS OF CHINA"

Hongkong to London, 1st Class

Hongkong to London, Intermediate

Steamers, and 1st Class Rail

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 13th January, 1904.

9, Pedder's Street.

[10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passengers.
WURZBURG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	29th January.	Freight and Passengers.
Alesia	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	6th Feb.	Freight.
Schönfeldt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	27th Feb.	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	8th March.	Freight.
Sachs	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	22nd March.	Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	5th April.	Freight.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
SAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		
Schmidt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

Hongkong, 12th January, 1904.

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,138 " "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN"	2,150 " "	A. W. D. M.
"HANKOW"	3,973 " "	C. V. D.
"KINSHAN"	2,800 " "	J. J. L.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at 5:30 P.M. and 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 2:30 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.) excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7:30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"

Departures from Canton and Wuchow about five times every week. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1904.

Intimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ORIENTAL COSTUMES AND FANCY DRAPERIES FURNISHED.

WORK GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS

May be personally consulted for SPECTACLES.

No charge for testing the eyes.

Glasses and frames of all kinds and qualities.

Prices from \$2 upwards.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1903.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1903.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.

In Bags of 25½ lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

A guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAK SAFETY FILMS.

OMEGA SAFETY WATCHES.

GUTHRIE'S SAFETY MATCHES.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

TSU FAN, DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.

Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, 50, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG, (Late Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1904.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. U. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[G]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 58.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[32]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st January, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, both days inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1904.

[147]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 16th January, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, General Agents for The West Point Building Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 9th January 1904.

[100]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 16th January, to WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1904.

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THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the Appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd January to the 6th February, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Fongkong, 16th January, 1904.

[129]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN ADDITION TO DAIRY PRODUCTS, we are now sending HOME-FED CAPONS and CHICKENS Daily from our Farm to our Depots, for the Convenience of Customers. Orders need not be sent in a day previous as heretofore.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS should apply at our BRANCH in ELGIN ROAD, Hongkong, 16th January, 1904.

[131]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1904, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1903, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, to SATURDAY, the 6th February, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1904.

[136]

OWNERS OF HOUSES situated in the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria and in the Eastern Division of Kowloon are hereby notified that under No. 5 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws any Domestic Building or part of such Building which is occupied by members of more than one family shall, unless specially exempted by the Board, be LIMEWASHED and CLEANSED throughout to the satisfaction of the Board during the months of JANUARY and FEBRUARY.

The Sanitary Board being convinced of the necessity of Cleanliness in its efforts to stamp out Plague, is determined to rigorously prosecute any owner in default after the 29th FEBRUARY.

NOTE.—The Boundaries of the above Districts have been ALTERED and are now as follows:—

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE CITY IS BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY GRAHAM STREET AND ENDICOTT STREET.

The Eastern Division of Kowloon is bounded on the West by Robinson Road and a Straight Line drawn from the North end thereof through the Yau-mat reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

By Order, G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Sanitary Board Office, 4th January, 1904.

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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until after the 25th FEBRUARY next HORSES and/or PONIES not entered for the FORTHCOMING RACES will not be allowed on the RACE or TRAINING COURSE between the Hours of 6 and 8 A.M.

Members may exercise unentered Horses or Ponies after 8 A.M. on the Training Course.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1904.

[138]

THE ANGLO-CHINESE TRADE REVIEW.

EDITED BY CHARLES VIGAR.

CONTAINS THE MOST COMPLETE INFORMATION ON TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1904.

[145]

WANTED.

A JUNIOR CLERK, must have a thorough knowledge of English and write a Good Hand.

Apply to—

"K.K." C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1904.

[146]

WANTED.

A HOUSE at the PEAK for the Summer Months.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1904.

[149]

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Continued from yesterday.)

11. Causes of the Chinese infantile mortality.

(a) *Trismus*.—This is the commonest cause of deaths of children under 2 weeks of age in the two Convents. The Sisters of the two Convents are very familiar with this disease and are always able to recognise the condition on admission of the child. The great bulk of these cases are in children who are left at the Convent door in a dying condition and often die within 24 hours to 3 days. The Lady Superiors of the Italian Convent informed us that no cases of *Trismus* recover. The Chinese themselves recognise the disease and call it "So Hau" or lock jaw (鎖喉); they further look upon it as a hopeless disease and as soon as it is recognised the infant is carried off to one or other of the Convents and dumped at the door or handed in to avoid the burial expenses and further trouble and especially as Chinese children under one month old are not recognised as such in their genealogical tree. The symptoms of this disease are as follows: from the 3rd to the 5th day after birth the infant gives up sucking and its cry becomes a muffled and feeble one. On the 6th or 7th day their jaws become clenched together and no food can be given by the mouth owing to rigidity of the masseters. Soon after this waves of convulsive spasms, with slight frothing at the mouth, pass over the child on any movement or touching. This passes on to general rigidity of the body, so that the child can almost be rolled about like a ball. Death soon follows these symptoms. Clinically therefore this disease among Chinese children is indistinguishable from *Trismus* which has so classically been described in the reports of the Rotunda Hospital where the disease once assumed epidemic proportions. Dr. Hunter reports that bacteriologically he has been unable to isolate the tetanus bacillus in these cases but as his *post-mortem* are probably all after the 8th or 9th day, it is possible that the growth of the "hoards of micro-organisms" may have attenuated and destroyed the tetanus bacillus but only after it has done its damage. Further it is possible that these tetanic convulsions may be produced by one or other of these "hoards of micro-organisms" themselves. This is a point which may yet have to be solved.

(b) *Marasmus*.—Under this heading the largest number of *post-mortem* returns are made of children over 2 weeks. This disease leads Dr. Hunter's list with a total 250 out of 606 *post-mortem* in children under two years, i.e., 33.8 per cent. Apart from hereditary conditions, the causes of this group of diseases are chiefly assignable to condition of mal-nutrition and defective assimilation. These conditions may be traced a step further and would have their origin in many causes. Want of cleanliness and overcrowding in Chinese dwellings are undoubtedly largely responsible for these. The crass ignorance and utter disregard of all hygienic principles among the lower classes of Chinese, the improper dieting of infants amounting to indirect starvation, and the system of "baby farming" as practised at the Convents, all contribute important factors in the Chinese infantile mortality. At the French Convent from a very early age the children are given out to "wet nurses" or foster-mothers who are never medically examined. A number of these women are in the constant employ of the French Convent and over whom there is no proper supervision, many of these nurses do not give the children their milk, but instead rice which they have chewed themselves, and also rice cakes. Among the poorer classes children at birth are never even washed, but simply wiped with a coarse Chinese paper and dressed; often as not this paper and under-clothing has been lying on the floor prior to use. It is a very common sight to see children only a few weeks old being given a mouthful of rice or any other food that the parents may be eating at the time. Thus the children get food which they are quite unable to digest and assimilate giving rise to a train of symptoms of a convulsive nature grouped under the generic term *Marasmus*.

(c) Chest affections as bronchitis, broncho pneumonia and other ulcer disease of the lungs as well as the bowels account for 148 *post-mortem* or 24.4 per cent.

(d) Diarrhoea and other bowel affections are also prominent with 81 cases or 13.3 per cent. Improper dieting must account for most of these cases.

(e) Convulsions at the teething period and arising from worms must account for many deaths. As soon as Chinese children can creep, they move about on hands and feet on the floors or streets and pick up earth on their fingers only to be applied to their mouths. This and the imperfectly cooked vegetables are fertile sources of worms. The Chinese recognise this class of convulsive disease under the name of "Kap King" (驚風).

In considering this question of Chinese infantile mortality and in making up statistics, one important factor must be borne in mind, namely, that a large majority, possibly one-third to half of the children dying within one month, have not had their births registered, for, as previously stated, Chinese children are not entered in the "family tree" until they are one month old. Similarly Chinese female children are not entered in the ancestral temple. Before a Chinese child is one month old, it is not even considered as such and is not given a name. For these reasons the high death-rate is more apparent than real. The Medical Officer of Health in his report for 1902 gives the infantile death-rate at 706 per 1,000 after allowing for all deaths under one month as unregistered. We have shown above that there is still a very large number of births unregistered in the Colony, therefore the figures given by the Medical Officer of Health must be considered as very much over the mark. Further if these figures are compared with the infantile death-rate in Calcutta given at 74.6 per 1,000 it will be seen that our death-rate is not relatively as bad as is apparent at first sight.

RECOMMENDATION AS TO PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(1.) The committee are unable to recommend many practical and immediate measures, inasmuch as from what has been shown throughout this report the first and greatest remedial measure is one which involves the better education of the Chinese, especially the lower classes, to convince them of the necessity of proper sanitary procedure both personal involving cleanliness, as well as in their own households. It has also been shown in this report that the bulk of the deaths occur from diseases which are distinctly traceable to want of cleanliness and ignorance of the fundamental principles involved in the rearing of infants. This state of affairs, therefore, can only be remedied by the better education of the Chinese through generations. We may point out that, to a partial extent, the means of slightly remedying this mortality is available by the fact that the Chinese women may be admitted for their confinement into the Netherland Hospital, but they are apparently unwilling to avail themselves of this, preferring to be delivered by their own untrained so-called midwives at their own houses. There are four beds in the Maternity Hospital attached to the Government Civil Hospital, which are available for free Chinese

cases if they are not paying patients in the ward. The addition of the new wing to the Netherland Hospital will soon give the Chinese additional opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of a lying-in Hospital where a Lady Doctor will shortly be in charge. Another remedial measure would be the establishment of a free maternity charity whereby poor people could be attended in their own houses.

(2.) In order to encourage the registration of births under one month old the committee recommend that a bonus of \$2 be given to any mother, midwife or person present at the birth of any child, and who shall register the same within one month. In order to carry out this recommendation, the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, No. 16 of 1896, Section 9 (a), will have to be altered to include this clause. In C. S. O. 1367 of 1901 the Medical Officer of Health recommended that a fee of 50 cents should be paid the midwives, but it was never carried into effect. This small sum, however, we consider inadequate to give sufficient inducement for the early registration within one month after birth. In order to verify the accuracy of the midwives' registration, we recommend the employment of female visitors, either Portuguese or Chinese, who shall visit each case for this purpose. On the registration being verified, then the bonus of \$2 shall be handed to the person reporting. It seems more likely that the fee of \$2 will be an inducement than the paltry sum of 50 cents.

(3.) The Convent should be required to register at the Registrar General's Office every admission of a child which occurs in their respective institutions, together with the death certificate when such occurs of each individual case.

(4.) As the children from the convents are at a very early age housed out to foster mothers, these mothers should also be registered either at the convent or at the Registrar General's Office. Further, these foster mothers should be medically examined before they are accepted by the convents; at present this is not done.

(5.) That every police station should keep a register of births and deaths in order that the midwives may not have to travel long distances to register the births. At present this register is only kept in certain stations. The bonus of \$2 may be given by the officer in charge of these stations, to the person registering such birth after verification of the same.

J. M. ATKINSON,
H. K. KAI,
G. P. JORDAN,
W. W. PEARSE,
G. M. HASTON,
WILLIAM HUNTER.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1903.
(Enclosure A.)

TETANUS, TRISMUS CONVULSIONS.
Deaths from "Infantile Convulsive Diseases," July, 1902, to June, 1903.

Month	Deaths	Per Cent.
July	55	45
August	74	63
September	45	38
October	44	34
November	36	20
December	44	24
January	24	8
February	21	17
March	38	33
April	43	32
May	28	24
June	43	36
Total	495	370

Of 495 deaths from infantile convulsive diseases, 401 were registered as occurring at the convents and of these 370 at the French Convent; 94 only occurred elsewhere.

Total deaths under 1 year, July, 1902, to June, 1903=1,673.
Total under 1 month=485.
Total over 1 month and under 12 months=588.
(Enclosure B.)

Government Public Mortuary,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

Sir, I have the honour, as a member of the committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to inquire into the great infantile mortality in Hongkong to submit my report.

2. A considerable number of *post-mortem* on infants and children are held by me annually. In fact about 12 per cent. of the total number of autopsies held at the Government Public Mortuary are on children under 2 years of age.

3. Over 53 per cent. of the necropsies held are on the bodies of children sent from the French and Italian Convents.

4. The remainder are in the majority of cases found in the streets, foreshores or water and around Hongkong. These account for 45 per cent. of the total number of cases.

5. In regard to sex, there is little difference so far as the total number of cases examined is concerned. The males accounting for 42 per cent. the females for 58 per cent.

6. On the other hand the cases sent from the French and Italian Convents show a great preponderance of females over males—65 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively.

7. The practice of dumping is carried out as frequently with male as with female children.

8. Of the 45 per cent. of bodies dumped or found in the streets, etc., only 4 per cent. are under 2 weeks of age, while 96 per cent. are over 2 weeks and under 2 years of age.

9. Children under 2 weeks of age only account for 22 per cent. of the total number of autopsies.

10. Children over 2 weeks of age and under 2 years of age account for 78 per cent. of the number of *post-mortem* examinations.

11. With Convent children there is little difference in regard to age. The largest number is over 2 weeks of age.

12. The largest number of deaths is grouped under the arbitrary title of "Marasmus"—a term employed to include a gradual and premature degeneration of the tissues, excited by a host of different agents. It is a term used to include the conditions met with in prematurely born infants about the 26-31 week, in children of full term with profuse hemorrhage soon after birth, in congenital syphilis, and the acute specific infectious diseases, and possibly after *Silicosis malarum*. During the infant's further existence, it frequently asserts itself through defective nourishment or disturbances in intestinal assimilation.

"The largest number of cases occurs after the age of 2 weeks.

In those occurring earlier, the root of the umbilical cord has been frequently examined. Hoards of micro-organisms are found. In no case has the *B. typhi* been isolated.

13. The other diseases most frequently met with are broncho-pneumonia, diarrhoea, plague, leucitis and tubercular infections, and the lesions determining the diagnosis here occurred most frequently in children over 2 weeks of age.—I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

The Honourable
J. M. ATKINSON, M.B.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer,
H. K. KAI, G. P. JORDAN,
W. W. PEARSE, G. M. HASTON.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 22nd day of January, 1904, at 3 o'clock, at their
SALE ROOMS, ICE HOUSE STREET,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in TWO LOTS:—

LOT 1.—The Valuable Leasehold Messuages and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Ping On Lane, situate on Inland Lot No. 1,608, which are held for the Residue of a Term of 940 years created by the Crown Lease thereof. Crown Rent \$22.

LOT 2.—The Valuable Leasehold Messuages and Premises known as Nos. 25 and 27, Morrison Hill Road, and Nos. 33 and 35, Bowington Street situate on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1,313, which are held for the Residue of a Term of 986 years created by the Crown Lease thereof. Crown Rent \$31.50.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, or to DENNIS & BOWLEY, Supreme Court House, Solicitors for the Mortgagee. Hongkong, 11th January, 1904. [105]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will let by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1904, at 3 P.M., on the Spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure. TERMS—Cash. For Conditions of Sale, apply to—HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [148]

To be Let.

TO LET. TWO ROOMS suitable for OFFICE use, Entrance from Ice House Street. Apply to—SECRETARY, MASONIC HALL. Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [151]

TO LET. FROM 1ST MARCH NEXT. GROUND and FIRST FLOORS on No. 60, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, suitable for a Store and Office or Residence, Gas and Water laid on. Apply at SECOND FLOOR on the Premises. Hongkong, 15th January, 1904. [122]

TO LET. FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the GENERAL POST OFFICE, after MARCH 31ST, 1904, at present occupied by Messrs. POWELL & CO. and the COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE. This House is especially suitable for people who are seeking places for Hotel purposes. Please apply to—YEE SANG FAT, at the above Address. Hongkong, 20th December, 1903. [1363]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES. SIEMSEN & CO. (Incorporated in Germany) Hongkong, 10th May, 1902. [152]

Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [150]

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 16, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. &c. &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 15th December, 1903. [15]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER, *Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.* Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver, with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. A chronic dyspeptic, says an eminent English physician, is always on the verge of a mental upset. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind. Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites. Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, of Canada, says: "I am pleased to state that the results from using it have been uniformly satisfactory." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It is a preparation brought up-to-date and effective from the first dose. It never disappoints. At all chemists and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE.

CABIN PIANOS AND BABY ORGANS GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

THE NEWEST RAG TIME MUSIC and BOOKS.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

REPRODUCTION OF THE HUMAN VOICE.

SHIPS PIANO PLAYERS \$450.

CASH OR CREDIT.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1904. [139]

DEUTSCHE WEINGESellschaft DUHR & CO., COELN.

STOCK ON HAND OF AHRBELECHART, a red Ahr Wine at \$18.50 GRAACHER, Moselle at \$16.50 LAUBENHEIMER, Hock at \$15.00 All per Case of 24 Quarts. Price Reductions for Larger Orders. GROSSMANN & CO. Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [152]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 111 Ice-House Road.

[S now in a position, in his New and Complete Franchise, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1903. [153]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN, 27, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, from the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [158]

Yusen Kaisha.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
IYO MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 26th Jan., at 4 P.M.
M. J. Currow	NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	WEDNESDAY, 27th Jan., at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	HAMA	FRIDAY, 29th Jan., at Daylight.
HITACHI MARU	KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at 4 P.M.
AKI MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.
J. W. Ekstrand	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	
KAGOSHIMA MARU		
K. Kori		

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamship Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Moji Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MINARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX; ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1904, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "POLYNESIE," Captain Le Coispeiller, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 25th instant, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, 14th January, 1904. [9]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1904
Olympia	2,837	A. Dixon	Feb. 11
Shawmut	9,601	W. M. Smith	Feb. 19
Tacoma	2,812	M. Ridley	Feb. 26
Victoria	3,503	J. Truebridge	Mar. 16
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Mar. 25
Olympia	2,837	A. Dixon	April 27

† Cargo only.

Steamers marked (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe. Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Hongkong, 16th January, 1904. [112]

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required). Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor. Table d'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER, Hongkong, 13th October, 1903. [131]

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c. for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices. Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge. Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 56, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [15]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [97]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between myself and Mr. JOHN HASTINGS having been dissolved by effluxion of time, my Business will in future be carried on under the Firm Name of DEACON, LOOKER and DEACON.

VICTOR H. DEACON, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [158]

For Sale.

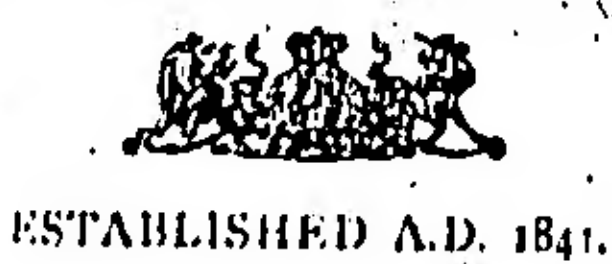
FOR SALE. HEATH'S PATENT HEZZANITH BELL, SEXTANTS. Other Makers: HUGHES, CARY & POTTER, &c., to be sold cheap. Apply—"BOX," C/o *Hongkong Telegraph Office*. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903. [1533]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS. OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS from the best makers. INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c. for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices. Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge. Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 56, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [15]

Continuations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

PORT

B.—OLD VINTAGE, super-
ior quality, Red Capsule \$16.00 \$1.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE

superior quality, Black

Seal Capsule 20.00 1.70

D.—VERY FINE OLD VIN-

TAGE, extra superior, (old

bottled), Violet Capsule 27.00 2.25

Note.—Port, after removal, should be
rested for a month before use.

Wines required for IMMEDIATE use
should be ordered to be decanted before
being sent out.

These Wines are specially suited for
Invitations and general use, and are too well
known to need further comment.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1904.

[35]

TELEPHONE NO. 155.
CABLE ADDRESS "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,

祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

[45]

CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

SHIPBUILDERS,

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.

A. B. C. CODE, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

[47]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer

made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
conducive to messenger. The paper sent by post an
additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

When Reuter's wire of yesterday after-
noon was circulated in the Colony the pess-
imistic views, as regards the situation in the
North, were accentuated by the fact that no
less an authority than the London Times
indicated the determined attitude of the
Japanese Government in regard to her last
Note to Russia. This great daily an-
nounced, presumably on the basis of the
conference presided over by the Mikado
on 11th inst., an account of which we
reproduced yesterday from the excel-
lent columns of our contemporary, the
Kobe Chronicle, that it was only a matter
of time before Japan would take
steps necessary to safeguard her interests.
We also learn that the Note invites
Russia to formally recognise the Chinese
sovereignty of Manchuria, and signifies
Japan's inability to accept the conditions
which Russia desires to place upon the
strategic measures Japan proposes to take
in Korea, where she declines to entertain
the idea of a neutral zone. In substance,
Japan's attitude is tantamount to a formal
rejection of the note presented by Russia.
To this view colour is lent by the conference
between the Japanese Cabinet and the
Elder Statesmen to which we have just
alluded. It was pointed out that events
seem to be steadily moving in the direction
of the last resource, for to believe that
Japan is satisfied with the latest Russian
Note, and is inclined to continue the
negotiations is, to put it in the language
of our Northern contemporary "palpably
absurd." The official organ of our
sturdy Ally represented that, after the
conference of the 11th inst., nothing ap-
parently would be done for the next ten days.
The Kokumin was hopeful that diplomatic re-
sources were not necessarily exhausted even
at this eleventh hour owing to the "palpable
insincerity of the Northern Power," and we
might add, the perfidious diplomacy of her
statesmen. It must be supposed that the
Russian final answer to the Japanese Note is
expected in the Island Kingdom to-day.
That this answer has now been formulated
by the Government of the Tsar might be
reasonably assumed from the wire trans-
mitted to us by our special correspondent in
London, which certainly minimises the
gravity of the situation reported in the
earlier telegrams received here through
Reuter's Agency. According to the Berlin
correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, he
is positively informed that the Far Eastern
question has been peaceably settled and only
awaits the form of Russia's declaration.
What amount of sincerity there is in this
protestation on the part of the Muscovite
Government can only be accepted in the
light of past history. Measured by that
standard the earnestness of purpose of the
Cossack is worthy of no more consideration
than his promises to fulfil his engagements in
the past have been realised. If it be sincere,
then it must be of such a nature as to
suit him to mark time again. When, indeed,
did not Russia back down when her
diplomats faced a mailed fist? And the
wise Russian knows better than anyone else
how to back down with consummate grace,
which is beyond words. It was reported
recently to have been expressed by Baron
Komura that, "We shall hear from her
again, and in the black hour of Nippon's
fate she might satisfy her bottomless ap-
petite in swallowing the entire Orient." But
the distinctly hopeful outlook we now have
to record can only be taken with a certain
amount of reserve when we regard the com-
ments published in the vernacular press of
Japan on the optimistic reports emanating
from Berlin and other European sources.
On the other hand, the Pall Mall Gazette,
usually reliable on political and financial
matters, must certainly be well served
by its correspondent in Berlin. These
Continental reports, at all times belittling
the acuteness of the crisis as repre-
sented in the English Press, are believed
in Japan to be without doubt inspired
by Russia, and go to prove the repeated
assertion that Russia will not fight by any
means at present, but will give way to Japan
if only the latter shows herself really and
unshakably resolved to fight. This is the

opinion enunciated by the Yodanis, which is
glad that the Japanese Government has at
last seen through Russia's scheme and is
acting accordingly. It says it is a great
pity that up to the present Japan has
allowed itself to be the plaything of the
clever Russian diplomatists and listened
to all their empty assurances, promises,
threats and what not. It hopes that the
authorities will no more be deceived by
Russian diplomacy, but push on with a
resolute mind and continue in their war-
like attitude, lending no ear either to the
honeyed words or empty threats of Russia.
Now all the sympathy of the world is with
our country, says the paper, and even though
we open war, none will blame us. On the
contrary, Russia will be condemned for
provoking us to fight, for the moderation and
reasonableness of our claims are recognized
by everybody. It is high time that Japan
acted in the most vigorous manner. Con-
cluding, the journal reminds the world that
this is really the last opportunity that has
presented itself to Japan. Let it once be
missed, and everything will be for ever lost.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE last party of Boer prisoners, 491 men and
7 boys, left Bombay, on the 4th inst. in the
Clive for Durban.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the
receipt of the Customs Gazette for the period
July-September, 1903.

"SYMPATHIZER" has not forwarded his name so
that the communication we have received
from him cannot be printed.

A TERRIFIC explosion of the Nitro Glycerine
section of the National Explosive Works at
Hayle smashed the windows at Penzance
eight miles distant and did much other damage.
Four people were killed and four injured.

A COOLIE who was being exhibited in the
stock's this afternoon suddenly fainted, and
was carried in an ambulance to the Central
Police Station. It appears that the man, who
is an habitual opium-smoker, was weak from
want of food.

HER Majesty the Queen has decided on a
scheme providing homes for officers' widows
and daughters from the coronation gift of ten
thousand pounds sterling presented to Her
Majesty by Australia; also five thousand
pounds sterling from the Queen's war fund.
The houses are now in course of construction
at Wimbledon.

IT is reported that Japan has acquired an
option to purchase the Turkish cruiser
Medjedieh, now being built at Philadelphia.
The price is stated to be half a million sterling.
—The construction of the Turkish cruiser re-
ferred to was ordered last year. The displace-
ment of the vessel is 3,250 tons; speed 24
knots; horse power 12,000; guns, two 6 inch,
eight 4.7 inch, six 1.8 inch, and Maxims.—Ed.,
Kobe Herald.

BY kind permission of Major Radcliffe and
officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry
will play the following programme of music,
at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on
Friday, the 22nd inst.

March..... "The Union's Call" (Ellenberg)
Overture..... "N' Gwyn" (Edward German)
Selection..... "Kitty Grey" (Mackintosh)
Song..... "Auer Weyer" (Hustav Preuss)
Selection..... "Remembrance of Wals" (Godfrey)
Valse..... "Reponse & Amour" (Berger)
Duette..... "Slavonic" (Dvorak)
God save the King.

THE many friends in Bombay of Captain
Gordon, R.N.R., for many years the popular
skipper of the old Caledonia, will regret to
learn that he is at present out of active service
and laid aside, suffering from blindness.
Captain Gordon was in Bombay last October in
his new ship the Moldavia, and looked the
picture of health. A blow from a fencing-stick
across the temple has affected the optic nerve,
and total blindness has resulted. It seems
doubtful whether the gallant commander will
regain his sight. Captain Gordon has always
been found a true Briton by those who have
sailed with him either as crew or passengers,
and all will join in the wish that he may
recover his sight and return to his ship.

FOOTBALL.

To-morrow afternoon on the Happy Valley
the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S.
Ocean under Rugby rules. Kick-off at 4.30
p.m.

The Club will play in stripes. The following
will play for the Club:—

1. Lieut. G. B. Macdonald, R.A., full back; W.
R. Robertson, T. E. Pearce, Lieut. Cameron,
R.A., Lieut. Crozier, R.N., three-quarters; A. G.
M. Fletcher, J. P. Jordan, halves; H. C. Sand-
ford (Capt.), E. R. Hallifax, A. Boyd, Lieut.
Strover, R.A., Lieut. Rogers, R.E., H. E. Rowley,
K. A. Scanders, and S. O. Else, forwards.

FOOTBALL SHIELD.

On Saturday afternoon, in the first round of
the Hongkong Football Shield Competition,
the Rovers Football Club will play the Sher-
wood Foresters. Kick-off at a quarter to four
on the Military ground, Happy Valley. The
following will represent the Rovers:—O. R.
Chunyat, goal; J. Christie and A. J. Ellis,
backs; H. S. Spurge, C. Hastings and E.
Abraham, halves; T. White, W. Goldenberg,
H. Goldenberg, F. P. Long, and G. Blum-
berg, forwards.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

THE NEW DIRECTORATE.

At Government House, yesterday afternoon,
H. E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment received the new chairman and the
directors of the Tung Wa Hospital. H. E. Mr.
J. H. May, C.M.G., was accompanied by the
Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary (A. M.
Thomson); the Hon. the Registrar-General (A.
W. Brévin); and Captain M. R. Hurley, A.D.C.
The chairman of the Board of Directors
(Mr. Chau Siu Ki) was presented to His Excel-
lency, who cordially greeted him, and with
whom H. E. shook hands. The following gen-
tlemen were also presented in turn:—Messrs.
Wong Kam Fuk, Luk Lai Cho, Kwok Tun, Ma
Fat Ting, Chau U Tiug, Chiu Chau Sam, Chan
Pui Kai, U Hoi Chau, Li Hong Mi, Leung Ping
Nam and Chu King Wan.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chau Siu Ki then said:—Your Excel-
lency, speaking on behalf of myself and my
fellow-directors of the Tung Wa Hospital, I
beg to express our thanks to Your Excellency
for your kind reception of us here to-day. It
is a time-honoured practice that each year a
new body of directors should be elected to take
over the duties of the hospital for the term of
one year, and we have been elected by our
fellow-countrymen in this Colony to represent
their interest in the hospital for the incoming
year. I assure you, Sir, that we have not taken
over our duties without a proper sense of their
onerous responsibilities and obligations, but I
trust that by the time when the next election
will fall due we may be in a position to say
that our labours have not been in vain towards
achieving the objects for which the hospital
was first instituted. You may be certain, Sir,
that any time and labour we devote to the
hospital we give cheerfully and ungrudgingly.
Again, I beg to thank Your Excellency for the
honour you have done us.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied:—Mr. Chau Siu Ki
and gentlemen, I congratulate you very heartily
on your appointment of chairman and directors
of the important institution, which fulfils a very
useful work in this Colony. You have a more im-
portant duty than your predecessors of 1st year.
There has been a branch of the hospital opened
in Kennedy-john for the reception of infectious
cases, and also an extension has been made of
the hospital at Ting Ping Shan. To enable
you to discharge the larger duties your number
has been increased from twelve to sixteen. On
account of the large calls, that are increasing
every year, upon the funds of the hospital, the
Government has recommended through the
Secretary of State for the Colonies—and I am
glad that the recommendation has just been
approved—that the Government make a dona-
tion—an annual donation—of \$6,000 in aid of
the funds of the hospital. I hope that this sum
will enable you to carry on the work of the
hospital without running into debt. The affairs
of the hospital at all times require very careful
management, and the more money you can
save in your management the more good you
can do in the relief of distress. There is one
matter that I should like specially to mention
to you as you are taking up your duties, and
that is the removal of persons affected with
disease and the removal of the bodies of persons
who have died in the hospital. It has been
the practice for the undertakers and their
employees to remove the dead, and make a cer-
tain charge in certain cases. It would be
much better if this matter was under the direct
control of the hospital authorities, either by
employing their own men to remove the
sick, or, if charges are imposed, they should
recover the charges, through the secretary
from the persons, by whom the money is due.
You know unless there is a proper arrangement
these coolies who remove the sick "squeeze"
the poor people, and the result is so many poor
people are not brought to the hospital. I am
sure, now I have mentioned this matter, that
you will look into it. It only remains for me
to wish you every success in the work that lies
before you during the year, and to say that if
at any time you are in any difficulty, or do not
understand the instructions given you by the
Government officers or the officers of the law,
you have only to apply to Mr. Brewin for his
direction in the matter, and in larger matters
which perhaps Mr. Brewin cannot settle, you
will always find that the Acting Colonial Sec-
retary and myself will render you all the assis-
tance in our power.

SHIPS MADE FINE.

At the Marine Court this morning before
the acting Harb. Master (Hon. Basil Taylor), H.
Pritchard, third mate of the s.s. Rubi, was
charged with being drunk and asleep while on
duty on the bridge at sea, on January 10th thereby
endangering the lives of those on board, and
with refusing to obey the lawful commands of
the Captain on January 11.

According to the Captain of the Rubi when
he went on the bridge at about 9.45 p.m. on the
10th inst. he failed to see defendant, who
should have been on watch, so he sent for the
quartermaster, who also reported he could not
find the third mate. Finally, the chief officer
found him under the port life-boat asleep. He
was roused, but could not stand, and the chief
officer and quartermaster assisted him to his
room. On the following day witness sent for
him, but defendant declined to come, saying
"Let him come here to me."

The evidence of the chief officer corroborated
the captain's statement and the chief engi-
neer deposed to seeing defendant after he had
been awakened. In the opinion of all three he
was drunk.

Defendant stated that he went on watch at
the proper time, and that the captain came and
spoke to him about 8.30. After the captain
left the bridge defendant went over to the life-
boats, and in doing so, he slipped and struck
his temple on the rail, rendering himself un-

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

conscious. On the following day he was
examined by the doctor.

At this stage an adjournment was made to
allow the ship's doctor to appear. On resum-
ing, the doctor said that in his opinion accused
was suffering from the effects of drink on Jan-
11th, and the blow that he had received on the
head was not sufficient to cause unconscious-
ness. A fine of \$50, in default 14 days' im-
prisonment, was imposed.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before
the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Gooden, the
case of Fung Ying alias Fung Chik Sang
deceased, ex parte Leung Tsai Tai, a creditor,
came on for hearing in bankruptcy jurisdiction.
Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared in support of the
creditor's petition for the administration of the
estate.

His Lordship:—You ask to have the estate of
the deceased administered according to the
bankruptcy laws on the ground that there is
insufficient for the payment of debts? On
whom have you served the petition?

Mr. Holmes:—The petition has been served,
my Lord, on Leung Tsai Tai, who has made
a declaration to the effect that she is the lawful
widow and relict of the deceased.

Has she taken out administration?—No.
Have you served the petition on the official
receiver?—No, my lord; the petition has not
been served.

His Lordship:—I think I shall have to adjourn
this for service. I think I had better explain
what the law is on this subject. There seems to
have been some misapprehension about it, and
I think I had better explain what it is so as to
have a settled practice. Where a person dies
leaving an estate which is not sufficient to pay
his debts it is good policy to have some provision
that his creditors should receive payment
pro rata from his estate. For that purpose, in
England, section 42, of the Bankruptcy Act
of 1883, was passed in order to regulate the
procedure, and we have adopted that law in
our local Ordinances—No. 23 of 1891, section
81, which is, for the most part, a reproduction
of the somewhat abbreviated form of the pro-
vision of the English Act. Now, section 81 has
various sub-sections. The first—I need only
call attention to two—says that a creditor of
the debtor, whose estate is shown to be insu-

fficient for the payment of debts owing by the
deceased person, may present a petition to the
Court praying for the administration of the
estate of the deceased person according to the
bankruptcy law, and the Court, being satisfied
that the estate is insufficient for the payment
of the debts of the deceased person shall make
an order accordingly. A form of order is given.
In order that the Court may have good reason
for knowing that the estate is insufficient for
the payment of debts, it is clear that there
ought to be somebody who has examined into
the matter—having a right to examine into the
matter—who can give the Court that informa-
tion. If a person dies, and does not leave
a will, the ordinary person to examine into his
affairs would be his legal personal representa-
tive, that is to say, a person who has taken out
letters of administration. In this case, no
doubt, his widow would be entitled to take out
letters of administration, and having taken
them out she examines into his affairs and cer-
tifies the Court that the estate cannot pay the
debts; then the Court has something to go upon.
Therefore, we understand the meaning of sub-
section 2, which provides for the giving of
notice of the application so that the legal per-
sonal representative might be in a position to
say "No, I think the estate is solvent; I don't
want it wound up in that way." So in order
that a petition of this kind should not be made
behind the back of the personal representative
notice is required to be given; in other words,
sub-section 2 reads: "The application for ad-
ministration according to the bankruptcy law
shall, when made in respect of the estate of a
deceased person, be served upon the personal
representative of such deceased person, or if
there be none in the Colony upon the Official
Administrator of Intestate Estates." The
reason of that is, if no person has taken out
administration the property vests in the official
administrator, and he will be the person to
certify the Court as to whether the estate is
solvent or insolvent. In that respect our law
differs from the English law. The law is no pro-
vision, as far as I can recollect, in the English
law about service on the official administrator,
and the service, therefore, is bound to be
upon the legal personal representative. Now, in
this case, Mr. Holmes has served the petition
upon the widow, and she would be entitled, if
she asks and finds security, to take adminis-
tration. She has not done so. Therefore,
at the present time there is no legal personal
representative in the Colony. Under those cir-
cumstances the petition must be served on the
Official Administrator of Intestate Estates.
That has not been done, and I will allow the
hearing to be adjourned.—There is one case
to which I might call attention, which is a deci-
sion of the Court of Appeal in England. That
is the case of *re Steel, ex parte Steel*, reported
in the second volume, Queen's Bench
Division, for 1894. It says there that the peti-
tion, if served before the letters of adminis-
tration are granted, is good service, if before the
hearing—the making of the order—the person
upon whom the service has been made, has
taken out administration. Therefore, the service
by Mr. Holmes on the widow would have been
a good service if she had taken out adminis-
tration between the date of that service and the
hearing in Court to-day; but I understand from
him that she has not taken out administration
and she does not feel herself in a position
to do so, and is not likely to apply. Under
those circumstances it is clear that the service
must be on the Official Administrator of Inte-
state Estates. I adjourn the further hearing of
this petition until that has been done.

CHANGE IN DUTY AFFECTING
PRINCIPALLY MANCHURIA.

We are informed that a five per cent. ad-
valorem Export Duty on cocoons is pro-
visionally authorised by the Chinese Imperial
Maritime Customs instead of the previous
small tariff duty of three taels per picul
hitherto charged.

This change in duty will materially affect
Manchurian ports where considerable quan-
tities of raw white, yellow and wild silk, as
well as silk cloth are exported from New-
chwang, the Ya-lu river, and ports beyond.

It is not possible to give even an approximate
estimate of the effect this duty will have on
these ports, because from many of these
places the trade is in native junks passing
through the native Customs which, up to last
year, have kept no records. The values,
however, must run up to millions of
taels per annum. Very large quantities of
cocoons from these ports go to Chefoo, Shang-
hai and Canton, and are made into yarns and
cloth. Some go to France, and are made into
special "nati-e taste" ribbon embroideries and
are re-exported to China—principally Canton
and Shanghai.

The Manchurian silk district extends from
Kiao-chow on the coast, across the mountains
to the district around the headwaters of the
Ya-lu.

In issuing this new order for duty chargeable,
Sir Robert Hart draws special attention to the
"cocoons, the product of the wild silk worm
which feeds on the scrub-oak." This, again,
seems directly aimed against Manchuria, where,
the autumn cocoons are carefully preserved over
the winter, and the silkworms are hatched in
April. These are taken into the hills, where
the scrubby white oak is grown, and are placed
on the trees to feed, although the scrub-oak
does not produce such tender food as the care-
fully cultivated mulberry. The worm survives
until July when another cocoon is formed, and
the worm from this finds abundance of food in
the full foliage.

The scrub-oak is generally planted on the
hill sides and mountains where the ground
is too rough and poor for food cultivation.

RECORD PASSAGE FROM HONG-
KONG TO SINGAPORE.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Kiautschow*
arrived at Singapore on the morning of
the 10th inst. having accomplished the voyage
from Hongkong in the record time of three
days 21 hours. The previous record for the
journey between Hongkong and Singapore
was four days exactly, but that has been
reduced by the *Kiautschow's* performance by
three hours. The weather was favourable and
no incident marked the voyage.—*Strait Times*.

JAPAN'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Among the many other resemblances of
Japan to Britain is, says *Engineering*, the
amount of its mineral resources. Those of
Japan, indeed, are much more varied. Gold,
silver, and copper, as well as other scarcer
metals, are found in considerable quantities,
and there are deposits of iron ore which
will serve for some time; but probably
Japan, like Britain, will depend largely on
the neighbouring continent for her chief
supplies of this important ore; indeed, con-
siderable quantities are already being im-
ported from China. Fortunately, there are
abundant supplies of coal, not in the
northern island, but also in the southern parts
of the Empire, and to a greater or less extent
in all parts of it, and coal-mining is rapidly
becoming an extensive industry—a fact which
increases the industrial importance of Japan,
and adds immensely to her naval strength
and to the value of the alliance with Britain;
for in case of need the coal resources of Japan
would be at the disposal of the combined
fleets. The large export trade of British coal
to the Far East, which formerly existed, has
largely decreased, as both ships-of-war and
those of the various mercantile marines can
obtain a great deal of what they require from
Japanese sources. Twenty years ago, continues
Engineering, the annual production of coal in
Japan stood somewhere between 1½ and 2
million tons. Since then the output has in-
creased more than five-fold, and there are no
reasons for supposing that the supply will
not hold out for many years to come. The ex-
tent of the mineral resources of Japan is not
yet very accurately known, but there can be
little doubt that there are many large deposits
which have not yet been discovered. In 1892
the production was 3,100,000 tons and the ex-
port 1,300,000 tons, while now the production is
about nine million tons and the exports about
three million tons. But the most satisfactory
circumstance in connection with the coal min-
ing industry is the remarkable increase in the
quantity of the home consumption of coal. In
1892 it was 1,700,000 tons, and in 1901, 6,600,
000 tons. These figures, says *Engineering*,
include quantities of coal imported from China,
and the coal used by the Japanese-owned
steamers, the railways, and the factories. The
increase—four times in ten years—is very satis-
factory and is a very good index of the extent
of the growth of Japanese shipping and manu-
facturing industries.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

RUSSIA CLIMBING DOWN.

DECISION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

FAVOURS PEACE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 20th January, 5.40 p.m.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—

"I am in a position to state positively that the Far Eastern question, which has been decided in favour of the maintenance of peace, now only awaits the form of Russia's declaration."

"It has been decided at St. Petersburg that the wishes of Japan be met in such a sense as to thoroughly secure peace."

(Reuter's.)

The Flood at Bloemfontein.

LONDON, 19th January.

One hundred and seventy-six houses were destroyed at Bloemfontein and twenty-five people drowned by the recent flood. The heavy rain burst the reservoir.

German S. W. Africa.

A supplementary estimate of mks. 1,500,000 will be submitted to the Reichstag for South West Africa.

[A communication, received from Johannesburg, serves to show the disciplined manner in which the German department of trade is seeking to secure the South African business. There are now four inquiry centres in the sub-continent, each of which has placed upon it the duty of securing information as to the special requirements of the area to which its operations are confined. It has to submit the information it secures, which will include some idea as to the varying necessities of districts, to the headquarters at Cape Town. Thence it will be despatched to Berlin, where it will be circulated to the German manufacturers, with comments—at least, this is what is understood in Johannesburg. The organisation is already in operation, the agents working in each instance in harmony with the German-Consular machinery, and no other Power, it is to be observed, has adopted the same disciplined system.]

Cricket.

In the third test match at Adelaide, in the first innings, Australia made 388 and England 245.

Russia and Japan.

LATER.

The *Times* understands that the Japanese note plainly intimates that it is the last Japan will address to Russia, and announces that she will only wait a reasonable time before taking steps necessary to safeguard her interests. The note invites Russia to formally recognise the Chinese sovereignty of Manchuria and signifies Japan's inability to accept the conditions which Russia desires to place upon the strategic measures which Japan proposes to take in Korea. It also declines to entertain the idea of a neutral zone in Korea.

(Japanese Exchanges.)

More Argentine Cruisers

Purchased.

London, 20th January.

Japan has purchased the four remaining Argentine cruisers. They are of the same type as the *Kanga*, which the German Emperor recently declared to be the world's best vessels of its class.—*Mainichi*.

The Situation in Korea.

Seoul, 10th January.

The Russian troops, who have arrived at Seoul, are dressed as marines; but they are believed to be troops from Port Arthur.

Twenty more Russian soldiers are expected to arrive here from Chemulpo by train tomorrow. Another batch of 120 men is expected on the following day. It is reported that the Russian authorities have decided to import as many troops as may be brought up by the Japanese.

The French cruiser *Chateau Renail*, is expected to arrive at Chemulpo tomorrow. It is believed that marines will be landed.—*Asahi*.

Seoul, 17th January.

The Cabinet Meeting held the night before last considered the opening of Ryongang.

It is reported that the Korean Government have decided to open Kuanpo or Shokopo, which are located below Ryongang, but it is more probable that Ye Yong-yik and Ye Kon-tak, leaders of the pro-Russian party, will prevent any such action being taken.

A treaty with reference to whaling is to be signed by Mr. Hasegawa and Ye Shi-yo, Korean Foreign Minister, to-day. The treaty will grant privileges to Mr. (K) Juro, a Japanese subject, equal to those enjoyed by Russians. The term of the treaty is said to be twelve years.

Mr. Okabe, consular officer at Wiju, proceeded to Antung on the 8th to observe the Russian movements there. He found that two hundred Russian soldiers, with three guns, are stationed at Antung, but they did not seem to be taking any active measures. It is however believed that the bulk of the Russians are concentrated at Lhoeyang.

Mr. Colbran has been appointed correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Mr. Herbut has established a news agency in co-operation with some Japanese in Seoul.

Leading officials are holding secret meetings and a movement to dislodge Ye Yong-yik and Ye Kon-tak, the pro-Russian leaders, is afoot.

THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF SILVER.

DURING THE NINE YEARS 1893-1901.

That all the Silver produced from the mines has been used in one way or another is evident from the mere absence of accumulated stocks awaiting sale in any of the world's great markets. But the question of how the metal has been distributed has not, to my knowledge, been worked out in any detail; and this memorandum is an attempt to bring together such facts as can be gathered from official statistics.

I have selected 1893 as a starting point because the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of Silver made that year an epoch in the history of the metal. A new situation was then created for Silver, which has not changed for the better during the period.

The available figures for the consumption of Silver fall naturally under five headings: (1) Coinage. (2) Industrial Uses. (3) Net Imports into India. (4) Net Imports into the Treaty Ports of China, and (5) Absorption by the Far East generally. By this last, I mean the Chinese Empire, outside of the Treaty Ports—Hongkong, Macao, French Indo-China, the Philippines, and the Straits Settlements with the Federated Malay States. But I exclude Japan, Siam, and the Dutch East Indian possessions as the figures for these will have already been given under the heading of "Coinage". It is obvious that this classification is not exhaustive, but I believe it will enable us to gauge pretty closely the relative importance of the principal outlets for the employment of Silver.

It should be noted that all Indian statistics are compiled for the financial year ending on March 31st, but, for convenience in some cases, the figures for each financial twelve-month have been tabulated under the preceding calendar year.

I.—COINAGE.

Through the courtesy of the Director of the United States Mint I have been furnished with detailed statistics of total Silver coinage, for some years back, as published, together with particulars of the quantities of Silver re-coined during the same years, so far as reported to his Bureau, details which are not ordinarily published.

After tabulating these figures for each country, year by year, I am able to give the following:

SUMMARY OF NEW SILVER COINAGE FOR THE PERIOD.

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Fine Ounces	87,452,791	71,334,901	86,489,334	103,412,761	118,686,167	95,370,759	97,496,951	107,447,253	88,671,817

Aggregate ... 857,373,669

Say, 857 Millions Fine Ounces.

From these figures, the following deductions must be made for countries dealt with under subsequent headings:—

(a) Total new coinage of Mexican dollars during the period ... 148

Less amount retained for circulation in Mexico itself, which, I am informed, may be safely estimated at an annual average of four millions.

ounces ... 36

(b) Total new coinage of British India during the period ... 122

(c) Total Indian coinage of "British Dollars," from 1895 (when they were first coined) to the end of 1901 ... 143

Total new coinage during the period for Europe, North and South America, Africa, Japan, Siam, and Dutch East Indian possessions ... 480

II.—INDUSTRIAL USES.

The following estimates of the amount of Silver used in the world for industrial purposes since 1894, are taken from the United States Mint Reports. The figures for 1893 are my own estimate.

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
kilograms	600,000	645,773	975,803	928,301	972,945	1,189,351	1,275,037	1,377,146	1,370,685

Aggregate ... 9,155,101

At 32.15 ounces troy per kilogram

= 294,336,497 Fine Ounces.

To show the relative importance of different countries in their industrial use of Silver, I add details of the consumption for 1901, also from information supplied by the United States Mint Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF SILVER IN 1901.

Country	United States of America	Great Britain	France	Germany	Russia and Finland	Switzerland	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Portugal	Sweden	Egypt	Central America, Paraguay, Salvador	Other countries
kilograms	339,714	275,22	189,600	150,000	116,070	70,000	45,431	21,000	20,000	12,415	9,100	6,000	5,934	299	50,000

Aggregate ... 1,370,685

At 32.15 ounces troy per kilogram

= 44,067,533 Fine Ounces.

It will be remarked that no Asiatic nations appear in the above list, and it is, therefore, possible that they have been estimated under the heading of "Other Countries." The total for "Other Countries" is, however, only 50,000

kilograms or 1,500,000 ounces, and, even if, in this memorandum, the industrial employment of Silver in Asia happens to be duplicated under other sections, the aggregate industrial consumption will probably be understated. For there is good reason to believe that the figures of the United States Mint Bureau are, in this case, several million ounces below the amount actually used in the countries named.

III.—NET IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

The following figures are all taken from the "Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India," and official Report dated Calcutta, July 31st, 1902.

It is interesting to note that, during the nine years following the closing of the Indian Mints to free coinage, the net imports of Silver averaged 34,000,000 ounces. This is almost identical with the annual average for the fifteen years 1855-1869, when India with open Mints and a rupee worth about two shillings was receiving from Europe the Silver displaced by the new gold from California and Australia. On the other hand, during the three years 1870-1872, after the great German and French demonetizations of Silver, but with Mints still open, the average annual net imports were only 25,300,000 ounces, or nine million ounces a year less than they have been since the stoppage of free coinage.

NET IMPORTS OF SILVER INTO INDIA.

Year	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2
ounces	54,329,000	27,040,000	27,018,000	25,920,000	24,285,000	23,165,000	18,646,000	49,435,000	39,005,000

Aggregate 308,852,000 ounces

From the official returns of trade, lately received in London, I find that net imports for the last financial year, ending March 31st, 1903, were 43,174,000 ounces.

IV.—NET IMPORTS INTO TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

How much Silver is actually absorbed by the Chinese Empire is a question which cannot be answered by official statistics. The annual reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs, from which I have compiled the following figures, are admirable and complete as far as they go. But they deal only with the commerce of the Treaty Ports, and take no cognizance of the traffic across the Northern, Western and Southern frontier lines from Manchuria to India and Tongking. Neither are there any figures for the important junk trade to and from the innumerable points on the coast which are not controlled by the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs.

During the period of nine years under review the aggregate in merchandise at the Treaty Ports was follows:—

Haikwan Tael.

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Total Imports merchandise—value at moment of landing	1,616,784,000	1,525,448,000	91,336,000	27,107,000	27,107,000	27,107,000	27,107,000	27,107,000	27,107,000

On the other hand, there was a net import of the Treaty Ports of 92,578,000 Haikwan Tael, which, at 1.23 fine ounces per Haikwan Tael, is equivalent to 113,871,000 Fine Ounces.

How far this amount represents returns in specie for merchandise exported otherwise than through Treaty Ports, or money brought back by Chinese returning from abroad, or how far it may be the proceeds of foreign loans contracted by China, are matters beyond the scope of the present paper. But here lies the crux of the important question of how great is the actual net trade balance, adverse to China.

However this may be, it only needs an analysis of the statistics of silver imports, to show how inadequate and misleading the above figures are, as they stand.

Haikwan Tael.

The Total net Imports of Bar Silver and Sycee for the nine years, were

During the four years 1893-1896 there was a total net Export of Dollars of ... 25,237,000

While for the five years 1897-1901, there was a net Export of Dollars of ... 25,533,000

Showing an apparent net Export of Dollars during the nine years of ... 296,000

Leaving Net Imports of Silver ... 92,578,000

Now, to anyone at all familiar with the course of events, it is manifestly absurd that the movements of Dollars during the period under review could have resulted in anything but a considerable net import into China. The statistical Secretary of the Maritime Customs, in his annual summaries, has more than once emphasized the fact that much of the Silver exported from Treaty Ports to Hongkong undoubtedly finds its way back to the mainland through ports outside of the Inspector General's jurisdiction. Moreover, in his review for the year 1900, it is expressly stated that the published figures of Silver Imports must not be taken even as an approximation to the fact. One of the reasons given was, the very large amounts of dollars had been brought in by the various foreign expeditions operating in the North, the Military Authorities having naturally rendered no accounts to the Customs. This warning was needed, as a compilation of the Silver statistics of each port shows that in 1900, with net imports of Bars and Sycee valued at 15,706,000 Haikwan Tael, there was a net export of dollars equal to 264,000 Haikwan Tael.

This question will be further discussed in the following section.

V.—FAR EAST GENERALLY.

Under this heading are included (1) China, other than Treaty Ports, (2) Hongkong, (3)

Macao, (4) The Philippines, (5) French Indo-China, and (6) The Straits Settlements with the Federated Malay States.

In all of these regions Mexican Dollars are current; while British Dollars are legal tender only in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, although, ever since the troubles of 1900, these coins are known to be circulating widely in North China.

There are no statistics of the regional distribution of Dollars, Mexican and British, through the Far East. It is, however, perfectly well known that all the Mexican Dollars coined since 1895, were absorbed by one or the other of the countries here enumerated.

The following figures will, therefore, be the nearest statistical approximation to the net import of silver into this part of the world.

Mexican Dollars.—The total coinage for the nine years was 148 million fine ounces, and deducting (as stated in the first section) 36 million ounces retained for use in Mexico, there would have been an Asiatic absorption of 112,000,000 ozs.

British Dollars.—The total coinage, as reported in the "Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India," Calcutta, 1902, is as follows—only values in Rupees are given:—

Year	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2
Rs.	75,000,000	1,39,000,000	4,83,000,000	4,89,000,000	6,98,000,000	2,15,000,000	6,17,000,000

Aggregate ... Rs. 27,16,00,000

ouces.

Taking Silver at an average of 1.90 Rupees per ounce, which seems to have been about its rate for official statistics, this value would represent about ... 143,000,000

Making total absorption of silver by the Far East Generally to have been ... 255,000,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION.

Millions Fine Ozs.

I. Coinage ... 480

II. Industrial Uses ... 294

III. Net Imports into India

For Indian Coinage ... 122

Absorbed in other ways ... 187

IV. Net Imports into Treaty Ports of China Bars and Sycee ... 114

V. Far East Generally Mexican Dollars ... 112

British Dollars 143 ... 255

Aggregate World's Consumption of Silver 1893-1901 ... 1,452

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

The following statistics are taken from the United States Mint Report, save the figures for 1901, which were copied from the New York "Financial Chronicle" for January 31st, 1903:—

Annual Production.

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Kilograms	5,148,000	5,121,000	5,283,000	4,885,000	4,990,000	5,258,000	5,212,000	5,376,000	5,443,000

Aggregate ... 46,696,000

At 32.15 ounces troy per kilogram—Fine Ounces 1,501,276,000

It appears, however, that for at least each of the five years 1897-1901, there has been a duplication of some six millions ounces in the United States Mint statistics of production. Deducting, therefore, 30 million ounces from the above aggregate, we have a total production of some 1,471 million ounces, against a total consumption as above of 1,452,000,000 ounces. This leaves only about one per cent. of the output unaccounted for.

FRANCIS B. FORBES.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, 20th January.

A GUARD HOUSE ROBBED.

Near the East Gate of the city there is a guard house in which 20 soldiers have their headquarters. Two nights ago as the men on guard was beating the watch a man approached and asked for a light for his pipe. When the soldier offered him his lantern to get a light he was seized and five other men surrounded him. He was told to make no noise and the robbers stole all the guns and clothes from the guard house. The other nineteen soldiers were in one room huddled together for the north wind had begun to blow and they were cold. After the guns and clothes had been secured the robbers marched the captured soldier some distance into the city and then released him.

LAUNCH FIRED UPON.

The launch which does service between Yeung Kong and Canton was attacked by pirates three days ago when it was in the neighbourhood of Kong Mun.

THE VICEROY.

It is difficult to tell what the Viceroy intends to do. He has notified the district magistrates to collect money in all their districts and forward to him immediately as he (the Viceroy) intends soon to go to Kwangsi to attempt the suppression of the rebellion. In Canton the rumour is that the Viceroy is collecting money to be forwarded to Peking in view of the troubles in the north. It is not believed in Canton that the Viceroy will go to Kwangsi in person though he may send some high officer. It is said that the Viceroy is very much afraid that he will be assassinated. He fears poison while in Canton and is afraid of being shot if he leaves the city.

BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

BRITISH REGULATIONS.

With regard to the question of belligerent war-ships in neutral ports, which has recently been discussed, it may be interesting to quote the rules laid down by the British authorities during the Spanish-American War, which will have some bearing on British procedure at Hongkong:—

Rule 1.—During the continuance of the present state of war all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave such port, roadstead, or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

Rule 2.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as shall be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances and the condition of such ship as to repairs, provisions, or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew; and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of such cases the authorities of the port, or the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ship of war or merchant ship) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent, and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

It will be seen from the above, observes the *Kobe Chronicle*, that under these regulations a Russian cruiser could not, as we feared might be the case, make repeated applications for coal at Singapore or Hongkong, as three months would have to elapse between one such application and another.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

Location	Bank T.T.	Do. demand	Do. 4 months' sight
London	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16
France	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16
America	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16
Germany	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16
India	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16
Shanghai	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16
Japan	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 1

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH-BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 26th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOVUNE"	On 30th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 3rd February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAKLING"	On 9th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 19th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 25th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"RHIPES"	On 25th February.	

S.S. "PINGSUEY" left Singapore 20th inst. and is expected here 26th inst.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON & ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 26th February.	
LONDON & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 16th February.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"KEEMUN"	On 22nd February.	
LONDON & ANTWERP	"MOVUNE"	On 1st March.	

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"PINGSUEY"	On 28th January.	
"PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th February.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.			
S.S. "OANFA" left Victoria, B.C., 16th inst. for Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.			
S.S. "AJAX" left Singapore 16th inst. for this.			

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"YUENHAI"	On 22nd January.	
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN,	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd "	
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY			
and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 26th "	
KOBE			
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,	"ANHUI"	On 28th "	
COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS-			
VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and			
MELBOURNE	"HUNAN"	On 29th "	
ILOILO and CEBU			

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 23rd Jan., at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 30th Jan., at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	A. H. Notley		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	Jan. 30, 1904.
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Feb. 13, "
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Mar. 13, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.
Unvalued Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROHILLA MARU	Ernest Bent	3,869	WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 11 A.M.
ROSETTA MARU	H. S. Smith	3,876	TUESDAY, 2nd February, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House
Street.

K. MATSUDA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,
From 1st January, 1904.
33 1/3 per cent.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-
valued Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904. [104]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw
Steamer
"KWONG CHOW,"
1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONG-
KONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS,
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning
to Hongkong the following days leaving
CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommoda-
tion for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted
throughout by Electricity.
Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.
Meals \$1 each.
The Company's Wharf is West of the Hong-
kong Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1903. [11]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on Week
Days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays,
at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao, Week Days at about
2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.
FARE:—(Week Days) 1st Class (including
cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5;
2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class
Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return
Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on
Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays,
\$5 extra will be charged for each cabin with
accommodations for two or more passengers.
WHARF—At the Western end of Wing Lok
Street.The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY
SUNDAY. It takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach
Macao.
VI GON & CO.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [16]IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LOYD.STEAM FOR
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIogo
AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Imperial German Mail Steamship"GERA,"
of the NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
Captain R. Dahl, due here with the outward
German Mail about FRIDAY at 4 P.M., will
leave for the above places about 12/24 hours
after arrival.NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1904. [3]INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship"LOONGSANG,"
Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as
above, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First class Passengers, and is fitted through-
out with Electric Light.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1904. [134]FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Steamship"C. FERD. LAIESZ,"
Captain Sachs, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant,
at 5 P.M.For Freight, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1904. [140]COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YARRA,"
Captain Seiler, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1904. [19]

"SHIRE" LINE.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, ANTWERP
AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"
Captain C. H. Burch, on or about SATUR-
DAY, the 30th January, 1904.
These Steamers have Superior Accommoda-
tion for Passengers.For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [111]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY,"
Captain Stirling, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1904.
For Freight, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1904. [141]

Shipping—Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR AMOY, SWATOW, STRAITS
AND RANGOON.THE Company's Steamship
"JELUNGA,"
Captain Windebank, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [114]REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1904. About.

"SIKH" 2nd Feb.

"SAGAMI" 6th Feb.

"AFRIDI" To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [1104]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant will be
subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which
no claims will be recognised.MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1904. [126]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
5 P.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees'
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1904. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "WYNERIC,"
FROM PUGET SOUND.THE above Steamer having arrived, Consig-
nees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersig-
nature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1904. [112]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"JELUNGA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after NOON, TO-MORROW, the 21st
instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [152]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of
the 22nd instant will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside;
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1904. [149]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"DURIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered
by FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M.,
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

J. STUART THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1904. [1]

Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE
AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.HONGKONG EXCHANGE,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of
more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DES.

CRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,
Erected and kept in order.Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical
work.Trained Mechanician—Warranted to fit
up Installations.

NOTE ADDRESS:—1, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

For full Particulars, apply to
W. STUART HARRISON,
A.M. INST. C.E.,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [61]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing Lau-
ndered, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—29th December—*Mertonshire*,
Bangor, *Secora*, *Monmouthshire*, *Chinkai*,
Gera, *Konigsberg*, *C. Ferd Laetis*, and Janu-
ary—*Hittachi Maru*, *Yarra*, *Moyne*, *Aristida*,
6th January—*Andalusia*, *Glaucus*, *Indramayo*,
Volga, 9th January—*Bamberg*, *Borneo*, 13th
January—*Formosa*, *Siletia*, (Aus.) *Indrawadi*,
Fulma, *Linan*, *Salfordia*, *Seydlitz*, 16th Janu-
ary—*Australien*, *Inaba Maru*, *Eldsvold*, *Men-
sell*, 20th January—*Sambila*.Homeward—13th January—*Kawachi Maru*,
16th January—*Achilles*, *Konig Albert*, *Mar-
burg*.Arrivals at Home—2nd January—*Saxonia*,
Tanialus, *Freiburg*, 6th January—*Sydney*,
Sado Maru, 9th January—*Briskel*, *Ning-
chow*, *Polyphamus*, 13th January—*Antenor*,
Kurdistan, *Armand Behle*, 16th January—
Prins Heinrich, 20th January—*Glenkilid*,
Santa, *Hylen*, *Savilla*.HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
SIGNALS.

A NEW

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Jelunga, Br. s.s., 3,361, Windebank, 20th Jan.,—Rangoon 8th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,143, Frazier, 20th Jan.,—Wuhu 13th Jan., and Chinkiang 16th, Rice—B. & S.
Mongkut, Ger. s.s., 859, Götsche, 21st Jan.,—Bangkok 13th Jan., Rice—M. & Co.
Szechuen, Br. s.s., 1,140, Sidford, 21st Jan.,—Wuhu 13th Jan., and Chinkiang 16th, Rice—B. & S.
Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,206, Caswell, 21st Jan.,—Canton 20th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,356, Brown, 21st Jan.,—Canton 20th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Cheung Chow, Br. s.s., 1,213, Frampton, 21st Jan.,—Rangoon 14th Jan., Singapore 9th, and Hoihow 19th, Gen.—Chinese.
Edendale, Br. s.s., 771, Moss, 21st Jan.,—Sourabaya 9th Jan., Sugar—A. R. M.
Sithonia, Br. s.s., 4,239, Hildebrandt, 21st Jan.,—Singapore 14th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.
An Pho, Br. s.s., 902, Kynch, 21st Jan.,—Saigon 16th Jan., Rice—R. & Co.
Anping Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,053, Goto, 21st Jan.,—Fochow via Amoy and Swatow 19th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.
Lienhsing, Br. s.s., 1,048, Young, 21st Jan.,—Chefoo 13th Jan., and Swatow 20th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, Leuss, 21st Jan.,—Bangkok and Anghin 13th Jan., Rice—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Sun Chang, for Canton.
Rosetta Maru, for Manila.
Petchaburi, for Swatow.
Yochow, for Shanghai.
Kwangchow, for Canton.
Yochow, for Shanghai.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Elizabeth Rickmers, for Swatow.
Wingchui, for Macao.
Hoi Ho, for Canton.
Chanwai, for Wuchow.
Wyneric, for Bombay.

Departures.

Jan. 21.
Rosetta Maru, for Manila.
Hoihow, for Swatow.
Yongtze, for Singapore.
Petchaburi, for Bangkok.
Diliwa, for Singapore.
Elizabeth Rickmers, for Swatow.
Kungtung, for Canton.
Kaiyin, for Canton.
Yichang, for Canton.
Sungkiang, for Manila.
Hui, for Haiphong.
Pronto, for Shanghai.
Jinhao, for Pakhoi.
Jinhao, for Taitung.
Binh Tauin, for Hongay.
Carl Diederichsen, for Hoihow.

Passengers arrived.

Per Jelunga, from Rangoon—726 Chinese.
Per Sithonia, from Singapore—218 Chinese.
Per Cheung Chow, from Rangoon, &c.—305 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Bayern, from Hongkong for Bremen, &c.—Messrs. Adams, Pater, A. Aldami, Carlos A. Aldao, Barclay, Eg. Brunner, Dr. C. Bürger, Mrs. Buttery, Misses G. M. Campbell, K. Dimbleby, E. Engelman, Farge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fleishman, Messrs. Th. Fraustein, E. A. Gilbert, Mrs. F. E. Green, Mr. G. E. di Gropello, Dr. G. Hirte, Major and Mrs. Hofrichter, Misses Jex Blake, Lanning, Messrs. R. Lindsay, A. J. L. Macgregor, J. McMillan, C. N. Milken, J. M. Mueser, Mrs. S. Musso and a children, Mrs. Tumi Ohashi, Messrs. S. Oliver, T. V. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Plaisant, Messrs. H. W. Poge, Schroeder, Sub-Lt. S. Schumann, Mr. H. Schwarzwälder, Mrs. J. Smedley and 2 daughters, Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. L. H. Smith, Rev. R. and Mrs. Stephen and 2 children, Mr. A. Tough, Miss G. Warneck, Messrs. Watson and I. Yoshida.
Per Rosetta Maru, for Manila—Bishop C. H. Brent, Bev. Prudenicio Martinez, Messrs. B. U. Stevens, H. W. Walker, S. T. Kendall, R. B. Young, Geo. W. St. Clair, Harry A. Tash, C. A. Lull, Wm. S. Card, Jos. E. Madara, Misses J. E. Lide, M. Rogers, Mr. W. Chamberlain, Mrs. A. W. Wilcox, Mrs. R. C. Williams, Messrs. F. M. Tunney, B. Carrigan, Rev. Felix Hedde, Messrs. Rodrigo Valez, Joga Galt, Chiyoi Shidukawa, E. Brown, Sugimoto Yabumato, Mozo Ohtsu, Chan To, Wong Ching, Miss Koma Fujiwara, Messrs. Jinkichi Takeda, F. X. Gutierrez, Santiago Paya, W. E. Thompson, B. B. Bramell, L. U. Wilcoxson, Geo. H. Guerdum, W. H. Davis, Wm. H. Seright, G. R. Martin, T. M. Bieler, R. K. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hayden, Rev. A. Serra, Mr. Jesse R. Morrill, Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Messrs. J. B. Corcoran, Jno. D. Russell, E. M. Stanley, Rev. Pable Sington, Messrs. J. H. Derbyshire, Ang Cheng Tuan, C. Legaspi, Chan Kiang, Kametara Kawaguchi, Chan Long, Lai Kut Ali, Toichi Kameda and Fukuzo Yoshida.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Nanning at Kowloon Dock.
Germania " " "
Ellen Rickmers " " "
U.S.A.T. Liscum " " "
H.M.S. Hart " " "
Kansu " " "
Tartar " " "
H.I.G.M.S. Moewe " " "
H.M.S. Glory " " "
U.S.A.T. Sacramento " " "
Vigilant " " "
Chibbi " " "
Triton " " "
C. Hardoun " " "
Paul Beau " " "
Honam " " "
Machew " " "

Shipping Reports.

Str. Szechuen from Wuhu:—Had strong to moderate monsoon.

Str. Sithonia from Singapore:—During the voyage stormy N.E. wind and heavy sea.

Str. An Pho from Saigon:—Fresh to strong monsoon, with corresponding sea and clear weather throughout.

Str. Chea phu from Rangoon:—First part from Singapore strong monsoon and high sea, latter part strong winds and fine weather.

Str. Kwangyang from Shanghai:—Strong N.E. winds and cloudy to overcast weather to Swatow, then N. and N.W. wind, and fine clear weather to port.

Str. Hunan from Wuhu:—Leaving Woosung strong N. to N.E. winds and snow, strong wind to moderate gale through Formosa Straits, thence to port moderate wind and fine weather.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Tainan	Manila	B. & S.	Jan. 22
Gera	Singapore	M. & Co.	Jan. 22
Indravelli	Japan	P. & A. Co.	Jan. 23
C. Ferd. Laeisz	Singapore	H. A. L.	Jan. 23
Ajax	Singapore	B. & S.	Jan. 23
Lothian	Moji	C.C. Co., Ltd.	Jan. 24
Yarra	Singapore	M. M.	Jan. 26
Kumsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Jan. 26
Tamba Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Jan. 26
Suisang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Feb. 3
Indrapura	Portland	P. & A. Co.	Feb. 3
Siberia	San Francisco	P. & A. Co.	Feb. 4
Tacoma	Victoria	N. P. Co.	Feb. 11
Coptic	San Francisco	O. & O. Co.	Feb. 12

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.
Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, Robinson, 13th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., 14th Dec., and Shanghai 10th Jan., Flour and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Charles Hardoun, Fr. s.s., 876, Laurage, 15th Jan.,—Nantes 15th Nov., and Singapore 3rd Jan., Ballast—M. M.
Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,142, Tuebben, 16th Jan.,—Canton 16th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Claverburn, Br. s.s., 2,358, Parker, R.N.R., 27th Dec.,—New York 27th Oct., Case Oil—S. O. Co.
Director Arthur Barty, Ger. s.s., 1,356, Edler, 7th Jan.,—Emden Germany 21st Oct., Ballast—J. & Co.
Doric, Br. s.s., 4,975, Smith, R.N.R., 19th Jan.,—San Francisco and Shanghai 16th Jan., Mails and Gen.—O. & S. Co.
Dorothea Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Schaefer, 13th Jan.,—Bangkok 4th Jan., Rice—Order.
Emma, Ger. s.s., 1,681, Ziegenmeyer, 19th Jan.,—Hamburg and Singapore 8th Jan., Gen. and Sugar—S. W. & Co.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,003, Marshall, 19th Jan.,—Vancouver 28th Dec., and Shanghai 17th Jan., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Helene Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 994, Reblembend, 13th Jan.,—Hoihow 11th Jan., Rice—B. & S.
Hounslow, Br. s.s., 1,862, Adshead, 11th Jan.,—Kuchinotzu 5th Jan., Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.
Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,918, Curnow, 17th Jan.,—Shanghai 14th Jan., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, Spence, 20th Jan.,—Calcutta 31st Dec., Penang and Singapore 13th Jan., Gen.—D. & S. Co., Ltd.
Liscum, Am. transport, 1,072, Henley, 16th Jan.,—Manila 13th Jan., Ballast—U. S. Govt.
Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,245, Schultz, 20th Jan.,—Canton 19th Jan., Gen.—S. & Co.
Loongyang, Br. s.s., 1,000, Weigall, 18th Jan.,—Manila 15th Jan., Gen.—M. & S.
Lyria, Ger. s.s., 2,315, Porcelles, 5th Jan.,—Hamburg 22nd Nov., Marine Stores—H. A. L.
M. S. Dollar, Br. s.s., 4,216, Gow, 11th Jan.,—Mojito 6th Jan., Coal—S. T. & Co.
Paknam, Ger. s.s., 1,250, Ducker, 16th Jan.,—Bangkok 8th Jan., Rice—B. & S.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, Johannsen, 29th Dec.,—Mauritius 4th Dec., Sugar—S. W. & Co.
Reis, Norw. s.s., 725, Olsen, 17th Jan.,—Bangkok 7th Jan., Rice—Kin Tye Long.
Rub, Br. s.s., 1,611, Almond, 18th Jan.,—Manila 16th Jan., Hemp—S. T. & Co.
Shini Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,388, Ashider, 15th Jan.,—Mojito 10th Jan., Coal—Kusakabe & Co.
Sishan, Br. s.s., 845, Jones, 18th Jan.,—Saigon 13th Jan., Rice and Meal—B. & Co.
Taisang, Br. s.s., 1,544, Bradley, 20th Jan.,—Canton 19th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 2,269, Dawson, 20th Jan.,—Japan Ports 14th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.
Tartar, Br. s.s., 4,425, Evans, 16th Dec.,—Vancouver 16th Nov., and Shanghai 13th Dec., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Triton, Ger. s.s., 1,913, Kneft, 15th Jan.,—Saigon 10th Jan., Gen.—S. & Co.
Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,559, Narasaki, 2nd Jan.,—Kuchinotzu 27th Dec., Coal—M. B. K.
Tyr, Nor. s.s., 1,753, Danielsen, 17th Jan.,—Canton 16th Jan., Coal—E. A. T. Co.
Wyneric, Br. s.s., 3,364, Neven, 18th Jan.,—Puget Sound via Japan Ports 7th Dec., Flour—D. & Co., Ltd.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Canton—Per Fatshan, 22nd Jan., 7:30 A.M.
Bangkok—Per Paknam, 22nd Jan., 11 A.M.
Kobe—Per Shini Maru, 22nd Jan., 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per Loongmoon, 22nd Jan., 2 P.M.
Amoy—Per Cheung Chow, 22nd Jan., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Loongyang, 22nd Jan., 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Yochow, 22nd Jan., 3 P.M.

Canton—Per Kinsan, 22nd Jan., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Hanlow, 23rd Jan., 7:30 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Anping Maru, 23rd Jan., 9 A.M.

Thursdays Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Taiyuan, 23rd Jan., 11 A.M.

Amoy, Swatow, Straits and Rangoon—Per Jelunga, 23rd Jan., 1 P.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Sithonia, 24th Jan., 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daljin Maru, 24th Jan., 9 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tutuoria—Per Polynesian, 26th Jan., 11 A.M.

Kobe—Per Tsinan, 26th Jan., 3 P.M.

Yokohama and Kobe—Per C. Ferd. Laeisz, 26th Jan., 4 P.M.

Manila—Per Rohilla Maru, 27th Jan., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 27th Jan., 11 A.M.

Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Anhu, 28th Jan., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Doric, 29th Jan., 11 A.M.

Iloilo and Cebu—Per Hunan, 29th Jan., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Zafiro, 30th Jan., 9 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tutuoria—Per Sachien, 3rd Feb., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of India, 10th Feb., 11 A.M.

Books containing stamps of the following denominations may be obtained at the counter of General Post Office for \$1.00 each.

16 stamps at 4 cents.

12 " " 2 "

12 " " 1 "

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 21st at 11:35 a.m. The barometer has fallen much over E. Japan, risen over W. Japan and the coast of China.

A depression is moving into the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and the high pressure area is still lying over Central China.

Gradients moderate with strong monsoon in the Formosa Channel rather steep with heavy monsoon over the China Sea.

Forecast—moderate N. winds; fine.

Barometer 30.26

Temperature 53

Humidity 54

Rainfall 43

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

January 21st, 1904, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wt.

Vladivostok, 7 a.m. 30.02 1 50 — 0 b

Vernum, 6 a.m. 29.45 — 0 — 0

Hakodate, 5 a.m. 29.54 — 0 — 0

Tokio, 4 a.m. 29.58 — 0 — 0

Kobe, 3 a.m. 30.03 — 0 — 0

Nagasaki, 2 a.m. 30.31 — 0 — 0

Kagoshima, 1 a.m. 30.27 — 0 — 0

Oshima, 12 a.m. 30.20 — 0 — 0

Naha, 11 a.m. 30.21 — 0 — 0

Ishigakijima, 10 a.m. 30.17 — 0 — 0

Taihou, 9 a.m. 30.27 — 0 — 0

Tainan, 8 a.m. 30.15 — 0 — 0

Koshun, 7 a.m. 30.13 — 0 — 0

Pescadores, 6 a.m. 30.19 — 0 — 0

Weihaiwei, 5 a.m. 30.31 26 — 0 — 0

Gutlaif, 4 a.m. 30.46 34 79 NW 3 b

Sharp Peak, 3 a.m. 30.35 45 68 NW 2 c

Amoy, 2 a.m. 30.34 49 71 NE 1 c

Swatow, 1 a.m. 30.30 55 — 0 — 0

Canton, 12 a.m. 30.30 56 51 — 0 — 0

Hongkong, 10 a.m. 30.30 56 51 — 0 — 0

Victoria Peak, 9 a.m. 30.28 — 0 — 0

Gap Rock, 8 a.m. 30.30 51 — 0 — 0

Macao, 7 a.m. 29.97 72 — 0 — 0

Haiphong, 6 a.m. 29.92 71 — 0 — 0

Manila, 5 a.m. 29.87 81 — 0 — 0

Iloilo, 4 a.m. 29.88 81 — 0 — 0

Cebu, 3 a.m. 29.88 81 — 0 — 0

C. St. James, 10 a.m. — — — — —

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

THOMAS'
Berrain, C. F.
Bowa, O.
Chow, J. L.
Chow How Wai
Condry, Mr. C. and 2 children
Crego, Mr.
Fisher, H. L.
Gibson, I. S.
Gilbes, J. S.
Henry, G.
Hough, Dr.

Occidental.
Akeburst, C. A.
Burdett, Mr. F. D.
Chandler, L. F.
Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Gerard, Capt. J. C.
Gibson, Dr.
Keit, Dr. F.
Liddell, Mr. and Mrs.
Lopez, Amaro
Lundor, J. H.
North, H. S.

Kowloon.
Bennie, J.
Brabazon, P. A.
Clark, Lieut. T. F.
Koralewski, Lieut.

Pezzare, Lieut. T.
Prittwitz, A. V.
Rehwalder, Capt.
Rienappell, R.
Schattachnesdes, Mr.
Schlechtweg, Gustav
Skertchwy, Mrs. and child
Stapelfeldt, M.
Stephens, H.
Walters, S.
Wierthmann, Paul
Wilkinson, R.

Lightfoot, S.
Richie, Mr. and Mrs.
and child
Spearkes, Major

HONGKONG.

Abbott, Mrs. S. H.
Aldas, C. A.
Anderson, Mr.
Balle, G.
Barrett, H.
Beattie, R. B.
Bennett, F. I.
Black, Mr. and Mrs.
Bleher, T. B.
Boggan, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Boucher, Mr. and Mrs.
Bourner, E. A.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W.
Brock, W. S.
Buck, Bart.
Campigoon, A.
Campigoon, S.
Clark, W. G.
Coulson, F. S.
Coulson, C. H.
Cowden, Mrs. A. R.
Davies, Mrs. J. T.
Deacon, F. B.
Dean, G.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.
Downing, J. C.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Emerson, A.
Fisher, H. G.
Gex, Mr.
Gibson, J. E.
Glover, C.
Goodwin, H.
Grant, A. W.
Greafkins, J. H.
Hall, Capt. T.
Hammer, Thos. A.
Harvey, R. D.
Laughmont, W. B.
Hayton, J. T.
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs.
Icely, Rev. J.
Jackman, H. T.
Jaffe, D.
Johnson, Capt. J. T.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Katsch, E. A.
Kempfer, E.
Kirkwood, Miss
Koops, H.

KING EDWARD.

Carter, H. B.
Fisher, Capt. and Mrs.
Gibson, Major W. W.
Gowland, T. G.
Guerrum, Geo. H.
Hawley, Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. T.
Kent, R. A., Lt. Col. E.
F.
Kent, Mrs. E. F.
Kerr, U.S.A., Col. J. A.
Kerr, Mrs. J. A.
Hick, W. M.
Hollingsworth, A. H.
Hug, E.
Johnston, Capt. W. P.
Logan, Capt. J. A.

CONNAUGHT.

Bain, J. W.
Bell, J.
Bell, J. F.
Blair, D. R.
Boyd, W. B.
Campbell, R. E., Capt.
J. R.
Christie, Mrs. & Mr. D.
Cronin, John
Donald, W. H.
Dufour, Mrs. B.
Dulot, Mme.
Kyre, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Goetschel, L.
Hayter, L. G.
Heckford, R. G.
Helm, E. B.
Hills, L. D.

PEAK.

Allison, C.
Beattie, J. M.
Bensen, Major & Mrs.
Bolagovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan
Mrs. C. de, maid
and child
Bonnel, Miss
Bunny, Major and Mrs.
Bunny, Miss
Brabazon, R. F.
Brown, Col. L. A.
Chapman, Mr. & Mrs.
Chichester, Major and Mrs.
Mrs. A. A.
Cooke, Miss
Deane, Miss
Dognon, L. de
Doran, J. C.
Dymock, R. A., 20
Fennell, M.
Ferrier, Col. & Mrs.
Foote, R. N., Capt. and Mrs.
French, Major G. A.
Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs.
A. R.
Grant, R. N., Eng. Lieut.
A. R.
Hamilton, Major
Harding, Mr.
Holborow, Mr.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Austen, Dr. and Mrs. T. Powell, Mr. and Mrs.
Bent, Mrs.
Crafter, R. H.
Dann, G. H.
Duff, J. S.
Falloun, C. H.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Harvey, Lieut. and child
Mrs. J. S.
Helms, W.

THE SHARE MARKET.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.	TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	\$ 125	{ Div. of £1.10/- @ 1/8 = \$18 for half year ending 30.6.1903	\$650
National Bank of China, Ltd.	\$ 8	3/11 = \$1.06 for 1902	\$35 b.
Do. Founders.....	\$ 1	None	\$10
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Union In. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$ 100	32 per cent = \$32 per share for 1902 ...	\$490 a.
China Traders' In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	16 % = \$4 for year ended 30.4.1903.....	\$56 a.
North China In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902	Tls. 69
Yangtze In. Association, Ltd.	\$ 60	20 % = \$12 for 1901	\$135
Canton In. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	30 % = \$15 per share for 1902	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.			
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$22 per share for 1901	\$100
China Fire In. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$6 per share for 1901	\$92
SHIPPING.			
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	\$14 for half-year ending 30.6.1903 ...	\$31
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	5 % = 10/- per share for 1902	\$72
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	10 % = \$5 per share for 1900	\$16
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Div. of \$3 for year ended 30.6.1903....	\$30
"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$1.20 = 12 % for year ending 30.6.1903 ..	\$30 sa.
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 1	60 cts. 30.6.03	\$19
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	3rd Interim of 6d. for 1902	Tls. 1/-
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Limited.	Tls. 50	Interim of 2 % for 1903	Tls. 36
Do. Preference	Tls. 50	Interim of 4 % = Tls. 2.00	Tls. 50 sa.
		Interim of 3 1/2 % = Tls. 1.75	Tls. 47 1/2 sa.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1903	\$103
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$3 per share for 1897	\$10 a.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	5 % = Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03 ...	Tls. 52 1/2 sa.
MINING.			
Punjong Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 11	None	\$1 s.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fr. 250	Interim of Frs. 30 for 1903.....	\$600 a.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£0.8.10.0	No. 12 of 1/- per share 28.1.01	\$6 s.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 1	No. 2 of 1/- per share 26.10.03	Tls. 6.20 sa.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	12 % = \$ 6 for 1/2 year 30.6.03	\$209
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1/2 year ending 31.10.1903	Tls. 122 b.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1903.....	\$95
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 6 1/2	\$2 1/2 for 1902	\$38 s.
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1903	Tls. 212 1/2 sa.
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.			
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	8 % = 80 cents per share for 1903	\$9 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	Interim of \$6 for 1903	\$157 b.
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$2.60 per share for 1902	\$52 1/2 ex div.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1903	\$55 b.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$6 for first 1/2 year 1903	\$147
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	\$ 25	2 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.03	\$29 sa.
Hotel des Colonies Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	Tls. 25	6 % for year ending 31.3.03	Tls. 13 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	9 per cent. for 1902	\$11 1/2 sa.
Shai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	Interim of 6 % for 1903	Tls. 107 sa
COTTON MILLS.			
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	{ Final of 60 cents, making \$1 for 1902/1903	\$15 1/2 b.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	8 % for period ended 31.10.1903.....	Tls. 32 s.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Tls. 75	Interim of 3 % on account of 1898 ..	Tls. 25 b.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Interim div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898 ..	Tls. 37 1/2 sa.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	4 % for period ended 31.12.1897.....	Tls. 170 sa.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.			
Alhambra, Ltd.	\$ 500	25 % for year ending 30.6.1900	\$200
Philippine Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	First year	\$10
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20	Interim of Tls. 3 per share	Tls. 53 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	12 % = \$1.20 per share for 1902	\$25 1/2 sa.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 12	First year	\$8 1/2 b.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Interim of 5 % for 1903	\$144 sa.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$1 per share for 1902	\$74
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	\$124
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	\$7
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901	\$140 b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$10 for 1902	\$145 b.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	15 per cent = \$3.75 for 1902	\$50 b.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	Interim of \$4 for 1903	\$245
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$30 for year ending 31.11.1903	\$300
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903	\$124 b.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Div. of \$4 for 1902	\$40 s.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	£0.12.6	\$5 s.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 4	90 cents } for year ending 31.5.03 ...	\$9 1/2 b.
Do. Founders	\$ 10	\$29.70	\$210 b.
Hongkong Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	Final of 6 % making 12 % for year ...	\$154 b.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	None	\$5 b.
William Powell, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$1 for year ended 30.6.1903.....	\$9 1/2 b.
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	Guilders 100	{ 5 1/2 interim dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.12.1903 making so far Tls. 35 for the year ending 31.10.03	Tls. 300
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	First year	\$50
South China Morning Post, Ltd.	\$ 25	First year	\$25
Telegraphic Address—"Rialto."		BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS, Share Brokers.	
Telephone No. 148, P. O. Box No. 111.			
NOTE:—b=buyers, s=sellers, sa=sales.			

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R. G. HECKFORD,
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